

## Recombinant Histone H2A (Ubiquityl Lys119) Monoclonal Antibody

catalog number: AN301326L

**Note:** Centrifuge before opening to ensure complete recovery of vial contents.

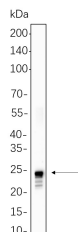
### Description

<b>Reactivity</b>	Human;Mouse;Rat
<b>Immunogen</b>	A synthetic peptide corresponding to residues around (Lys119) of Human Ubiquityl-Histone H2A
<b>Host</b>	Rabbit
<b>Isotype</b>	IgG, $\kappa$
<b>Clone</b>	B1089
<b>Purification</b>	Protein A
<b>Buffer</b>	PBS, 50% glycerol, 0.05% Proclin 300, 0.05% protein protectant.

### Applications Recommended Dilution

<b>IHC</b>	1:1000-1:4000
<b>WB</b>	1:2000-1:10000
<b>IF</b>	1:200-1:1000
<b>ELISA</b>	1:5000-1:20000
<b>IP</b>	1:50-1:200
<b>CHIP</b>	1:50-1:100
<b>Cut&amp;Tag</b>	1:50-1:100

### Data



Western Blot with Recombinant Histone H2A (Ubiquityl Lys119) Monoclonal Antibody at dilution of 1:1000 dilution.

Lane A: NCCIT cell lysate.

**Observed-MW:23 kDa**

**Calculated-MW:14 kDa**

### Preparation & Storage

<b>Storage</b>	Store at -20°C Valid for 12 months. Avoid freeze / thaw cycles.
<b>Shipping</b>	Ice bag

### Background

### For Research Use Only

Histones are basic nuclear proteins that are responsible for the nucleosome structure of the chromosomal fiber in eukaryotes. Two molecules of each of the four core histones (H2A, H2B, H3, and H4) form an octamer, around which approximately 146 bp of DNA is wrapped in repeating units, called nucleosomes. The linker histone, H1, interacts with linker DNA between nucleosomes and functions in the compaction of chromatin into higher order structures. This gene is intronless and encodes a replication-dependent histone that is a member of the histone H2A family. Transcripts from this gene lack polyA tails but instead contain a palindromic termination element. This gene is found in the small histone gene cluster on chromosome 6p22-p21.3.